

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

**FREDERICK HUNTER; JUDY REUSSER;)
LEROY AND VALECIA MCCRANEY;)
WILLIAM AND MELISSA COOK; MELVIN)
AND GLORIA BARLOW AND JOHNNIE AND)
WANDA MOSELEY)**

Plaintiffs,

v.

AMERIQUEST MORTGAGE COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NUMBER: 07-587

COMPLAINT

NOW COME the Plaintiffs and as their Complaint against Defendant Ameriqurest Mortgage Company aver as follows:

JURISDICTION

This action includes claims which arise under the statutes of the United States and this Court's jurisdiction is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

These claims arise from real estate loan transactions resulting in a mortgages upon Plaintiffs' homes, all of which are located in this district. Each of the Plaintiffs asserts claims against Defendant Ameriqurest Mortgage Company ("AMC") arising under the federal Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq. All of the Plaintiffs' claims arise from the same general conduct, seek the same relief, rely upon the same legal theories, require application of the same legal principals and require the same or similar factual determinations. Each of the Plaintiffs alleges that AMC, the originator of each of the Plaintiffs' loans, failed to make accurate disclosures as required under TILA. Specifically, AMC failed to provide adequate notice of Plaintiffs' statutory right to cancel the transactions. As a consequence of the failure to provide adequate notice of the right to cancel, each Plaintiff has retained his or her right to cancel the transaction. Each Plaintiff has

exercised that right by delivering written notice of his or her election to cancel in accordance with the requirements of TILA. As to each of the Plaintiffs, AMC has wrongfully failed to recognize the rescission and failed to comply with its other TILA obligations with respect to Plaintiffs' loan cancellations. Each Plaintiff seeks a court determination that his or her loan transaction has been rescinded. Plaintiffs also seek statutory and actual damages for violations of TILA, plus attorney's fees and costs.

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiffs are all of full age of majority and reside in this district.
2. Ameriquest Mortgage Company ("AMC") is a California corporation with its principal place of business at Orange, California. At all relevant times, AMC was engaged in the making, holding and/or selling of federally related residential mortgage loans. AMC does business in this district by making, holding and/or selling mortgage loans secured by residential real property within this district.

FACTS

Applicable Truth In Lending Act Requirements

3. Each of the Plaintiffs' loans is subject to the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1601 *et seq.*, ("TILA") and its implementing regulations, 12 C.F.R. Part 226 ("Reg. Z"). TILA grants a consumer a three-day right to cancel certain types of real estate loan transactions. This three-day right to cancel applies to each of the Plaintiffs' loans.

4. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1635(a), the three-day cancellation period begins upon the later of the following events: (1) the "consummation of the transaction;" (2) the "delivery of the information and rescission forms" required by that section; or (3) delivery of accurate "material disclosures" required by TILA. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(a). Section 1635(a) requires that each borrower receive two (2) copies of *completed* notices specifying the precise day upon which the cancellation period expires. 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(b)(1). This notice is required to be on a separate piece of paper and it must contain the date the rescission period ends. 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(b)(1). If the required

notice of cancellation is not provided, then the right to cancel extends up to three years after the date of the loan. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(f). If a consumer has the right to rescind against a creditor, the right will also apply to any assignees of that creditor. 15 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

5. A consumer may exercise his right to cancel a transaction by delivery of a written notification of the consumer's election to cancel the transaction to the creditor's place of business. Notice is effective upon mailing and notice on the agent servicing the loan is effective notice on the holder of the mortgage. 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(a)(2).

6. When a consumer rescinds a transaction, the security interest giving rise to the right of rescission immediately becomes void and the consumer is not liable for any amount, including any finance charge. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b).

7. Within twenty (20) days after the receipt of a consumer's election to cancel the transaction, the creditor must return to the consumer all money or property given, including all interest and finance charges paid, and shall take all action necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of any security interest created under the transaction. 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), 12 C.F.R. § 226.23(d). Upon and after performance of the creditor's aforementioned obligations under 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including the voiding of the security interest and return to the borrower of all money received by the borrower, the borrower may have an obligation to tender the loan proceeds to creditor, to the extent practicable or equitable.

8. As to each of the Plaintiffs' loans AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiffs' right to cancel the loan. The form notices that were supplied to Plaintiffs were blank, unsigned and not dated. At no point at or after closing were Plaintiffs provided a completed, dated or signed notice of their right to cancel the transaction.

9. With respect to each of the Plaintiffs' loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week" "notice" is confusing, has the effect of obscuring the borrower's actual statutory

rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned.

10. Pursuant to TILA, Section 15 U.S.C. 1635, Plaintiffs have retained a right to rescind their mortgage with respect to their loan with AMC.

11. Each of the Plaintiffs have exercised their right to cancel the transaction and have notified AMC of their election to cancel as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635. As to each of the Plaintiffs, AMC has failed to take steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiffs' loan.

12. AMC is a "creditor" as that term is defined at 15 U.S.C. 1602(f).

The Hunter Loan

13. Plaintiff Frederick Hunter is an adult resident of Mobile County, Alabama and at all material times resided at 1909 Shelton Beach Road in Mobile, Alabama.

14. On or about March 20, 2005, Mr. Hunter obtained a residential real estate mortgage loan with AMC. The total amount of the loan was \$61,807 and was secured by a mortgage security interest in Plaintiff's home. (This loan is hereinafter referred to as the "Hunter Loan").

15. AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiff's right to cancel his loan. The form notices that were supplied to the Plaintiff were blank, unsigned and not dated. At no point at or after closing was the Plaintiff provided a completed, dated or signed notice of his right to cancel the transaction.

16. With respect to the Hunter Loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week" "notice" is confusing, has the effect of obscuring the borrower's actual statutory rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned and undated.

17. As a result of AMC's failure to provide the notices and disclosures required by TILA, Ms Hunter retained her right to cancel the transaction.

18. By letter dated July 10, 2007, Plaintiff, through his attorney, notified AMC of his election to rescind the loan.

19. Despite having received notice of Plaintiff's election to cancel the transaction, Defendant has failed to take any steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiff's loan. The failure to take such steps is a violation of TILA Section 1635(b) and contrary to that provision's clear edict stating that said security interest is void upon delivery of the notice of the election to cancel.

20. AMC, prior to the delivery of the notice of Plaintiff's election to cancel, retained a security interest in real estate which is used by Plaintiff as his principal dwelling.

COUNT I
TILA Violations - Hunter

21. Plaintiff realleges all the preceding allegations referenced as if set out here in full.

22. Plaintiff has properly and effectively cancelled and rescinded the Hunter Loan in accordance with the rights and procedure set out in 15 U.S.C. § 1635.

23. Defendant has violated TILA, with respect to the Hunter Loan, in at least the following ways:

(A) By failing to take actions after rescission as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including the steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest and returning all money paid by Plaintiff in connection with the loan; and

(B) By failing to give proper notice of Plaintiff's right to cancel the transaction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Frederick Hunter respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against AMC and in his favor, and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), award the following relief:

A) Statutory damages as provided in 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a);

B) Actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

- C) Rescission of the Hunter Loan, including a declaration that Plaintiff is not liable for any finance charges or other charges imposed;
- D) A declaration that the security interest in Plaintiff's property created under the mortgage transaction is void, and an order requiring AMC to release such security interest;
- E) Return of any money or property given by the Plaintiff to anyone, including the Defendants, in connection with the transaction;
- F) A declaration that Plaintiff has no duty to tender the loan proceeds to AMC, but in the alternative, if tender is required, a determination of the amount of tender obligation in light of all of the Plaintiff's claims, and an order requiring the AMC to accept tender on reasonable terms and over a reasonable period of time;
- G) An award of reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
- H) Such other relief at law or equity as this Court may deem just and proper.

The Reusser Loan

24. Plaintiff Judy Reusser is an adult resident of Baldwin County, Alabama and at all material times resided at 10108 Canal Circle in Fairhope, Alabama.

25. On or about April 4, 2006, Ms. Reusser obtained a residential real estate mortgage loan with AMC. The total amount of the loan was \$316,000 and was secured by a mortgage security interest in Plaintiff's home. (This loan is hereinafter referred to as the "Reusser Loan").

26. AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiff's right to cancel her loan. The form notices that were supplied to the Plaintiff were blank, unsigned and not dated. At no point at or after closing was the Plaintiff provided a completed, dated or signed notice of her right to cancel the transaction.

27. With respect to the Reusser Loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week"

“notice” is confusing , has the effect of obscuring the borrower’s actual statutory rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned and undated.

28. As a result of AMC’s failure to provide the notices and disclosures required by TILA, Ms Reusser retained her right to cancel the transaction.

29. By letter dated May 18, 2007, Plaintiff, through her attorney, notified AMC of her election to rescind the loan.

30. Despite having received notice of Plaintiff’s election to cancel the transaction, Defendant has failed to take any steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiff’s loan. The failure to take such steps is a violation of TILA Section 1635(b) and contrary to that provision’s clear edict stating that said security interest is void upon delivery of the notice of the election to cancel.

31. AMC, prior to the delivery of the notice of Plaintiff’s election to cancel, retained a security interest in real estate which is used by Plaintiff as her principal dwelling.

COUNT II
TILA Violations - Reusser

32. Plaintiff realleges all the preceding allegations referenced as if set out here in full.

33. Plaintiff has properly and effectively cancelled and rescinded the Reusser Loan in accordance with the rights and procedure set out in 15 U.S.C. § 1635.

34. Defendant has violated TILA, with respect to the Reusser Loan, in at least the following ways:

(A) By failing to take actions after rescission as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including the steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest and returning all money paid by Plaintiff in connection with the loan; and

(B) By failing to give proper notice of Plaintiff’s right to cancel the transaction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Judy Reusser respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment

against AMC and in her favor, and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), award the following relief:

- A) Statutory damages as provided in 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a);
- B) Actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- C) Rescission of the Reusser Loan, including a declaration that Plaintiff is not liable for any finance charges or other charges imposed;
- D) A declaration that the security interest in Plaintiff's property created under the mortgage transaction is void, and an order requiring AMC to release such security interest;
- E) Return of any money or property given by the Plaintiff to anyone, including the Defendants, in connection with the transaction;
- F) A declaration that Plaintiff has no duty to tender the loan proceeds to AMC, but in the alternative, if tender is required, a determination of the amount of tender obligation in light of all of the Plaintiff's claims, and an order requiring the AMC to accept tender on reasonable terms and over a reasonable period of time;
- G) An award of reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
- H) Such other relief at law or equity as this Court may deem just and proper.

The McCraney Loan

35. Plaintiffs Leroy and Valecia McCraney are married and, at all material times, resided at 505 Horton Lane in Fairhope, Alabama.

36. On or about January 7, 2005, Mr. and Mrs. McCraney obtained a residential real estate mortgage loan with AMC. The total amount of the loan was \$90,482 and was secured by a mortgage security interest in Plaintiffs' home. (This loan is hereinafter referred to as the "McCraney Loan").

37. AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiffs' right to cancel the McCraney loan. The form notices that were supplied to Plaintiffs were blank, unsigned and not

dated. At no point at or after closing were Plaintiffs provided a completed, dated or signed notice of their right to cancel the transaction.

38. With respect to the McCraney loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week" "notice" is confusing, has the effect of obscuring the borrower's actual statutory rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned and undated.

39. As a result of AMC's failure to provide the notices and disclosures required by TILA, Plaintiffs Leroy and Valecia McCraney retained their right to cancel the transaction.

40. By letter dated May 16, 2007, Plaintiffs, through their attorney, notified AMC of their election to rescind the loan.

41. Despite having received notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel the transaction, Defendant has failed to take any steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiffs' loan. The failure to take such steps is a violation of TILA Section 1635(b) and contrary to that provision's clear edict stating that said security interest is void upon delivery of the notice of the election to cancel.

42. AMC, prior to the delivery of the notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel, retained a security interest in real estate which is used by Plaintiffs as their principal dwelling.

COUNT III

TILA Violations - McCraney

43. Plaintiffs reallege all the preceding allegations referenced as if set out here in full.

44. Plaintiffs have properly and effectively cancelled and rescinded the loan in accordance with the rights and procedure set out in 15 U.S.C. § 1635.

45. Defendant has violated TILA, with respect to the McCraney Loan, in at least the following ways:

(A) By failing to take actions after rescission as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b),

including the steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest and returning all money paid by Plaintiffs in connection with the loan; and

(B) By failing to give proper notice of Plaintiffs' right to cancel the transaction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Leroy and Valecia McCraney respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against AMC and in their favor, and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), award the following relief:

- A) Statutory damages as provided in 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a);
- B) Actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- C) Rescission of the McCraney Loan, including a declaration that Plaintiffs are not liable for any finance charges or other charges imposed;
- D) A declaration that the security interest in Plaintiffs' property created under the mortgage transaction is void, and an order requiring AMC to release such security interest;
- E) Return of any money or property given by the Plaintiffs to anyone, including the Defendants, in connection with the transaction;
- F) A declaration that Plaintiffs have no duty to tender the loan proceeds to AMC, but in the alternative, if tender is required, a determination of the amount of tender obligation in light of all of the Plaintiffs' claims, and an order requiring the AMC to accept tender on reasonable terms and over a reasonable period of time;
- G) An award of reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
- H) Such other relief at law or equity as this Court may deem just and proper.

The Cook Loan

46. Plaintiffs William and Melissa Cook are married and, at all material times, resided at 109 Orleans Way in Daphne, Alabama.

47. On or about September 30, 2004, Mr. and Mrs. Cook obtained a residential real estate

mortgage loan with AMC. The total amount of the loan was \$105,273 and was secured by a mortgage security interest in Plaintiffs' home. (This loan is hereinafter referred to as the "Cook Loan").

48. AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiffs' right to cancel the Cook loan. The form notices that were supplied to Plaintiffs were blank, unsigned and not dated. At no point at or after closing were Plaintiffs provided a completed, dated or signed notice of their right to cancel the transaction.

49. With respect to the Cook loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week" "notice" is confusing, has the effect of obscuring the borrower's actual statutory rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned and undated.

50. As a result of AMC's failure to provide the notices and disclosures required by TILA, Plaintiffs William and Melissa Cook retained their right to cancel the transaction.

51. By letter dated May 11, 2007, Plaintiffs, through their attorney, notified AMC of their election to rescind the loan.

52. Despite having received notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel the transaction, Defendant has failed to take any steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiffs' loan. The failure to take such steps is a violation of TILA Section 1635(b) and contrary to that provision's clear edict stating that said security interest is void upon delivery of the notice of the election to cancel.

53. AMC, prior to the delivery of the notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel, retained a security interest in real estate which is used by Plaintiffs as their principal dwelling.

COUNT IV
TILA Violations - Cook

54. Plaintiffs reallege all the preceding allegations referenced as if set out here in full.

55. Plaintiffs have properly and effectively cancelled and rescinded the loan in

accordance with the rights and procedure set out in 15 U.S.C. § 1635.

56. Defendant has violated TILA, with respect to the Cook Loan, in at least the following ways:

- (A) By failing to take actions after rescission as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including the steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest and returning all money paid by Plaintiffs in connection with the loan; and
- (B) By failing to give proper notice of Plaintiffs' right to cancel the transaction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs William and Melissa Cook respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against AMC and in their favor, and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), award the following relief:

- A) Statutory damages as provided in 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a);
- B) Actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- C) Rescission of the Cook Loan, including a declaration that Plaintiffs are not liable for any finance charges or other charges imposed;
- D) A declaration that the security interest in Plaintiffs' property created under the mortgage transaction is void, and an order requiring AMC to release such security interest;
- E) Return of any money or property given by the Plaintiffs to anyone, including the Defendants, in connection with the transaction;
- F) A declaration that Plaintiffs have no duty to tender the loan proceeds to AMC, but in the alternative, if tender is required, a determination of the amount of tender obligation in light of all of the Plaintiffs' claims, and an order requiring the AMC to accept tender on reasonable terms and over a reasonable period of time;
- G) An award of reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
- H) Such other relief at law or equity as this Court may deem just and proper.

The Barlow Loan

57. Plaintiffs Melvin and Gloria Barlow are married and, at all material times, resided at 402 Turner Street in Bay Minette, Alabama.

58. On or about October 26, 2005, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow obtained a residential real estate mortgage loan with AMC. The total amount of the loan was \$60,400 and was secured by a mortgage security interest in Plaintiffs' home. (This loan is hereinafter referred to as the "Barlow Loan").

59. AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiffs' right to cancel the Barlow loan. The form notices that were supplied to Plaintiffs were blank, unsigned and not dated. At no point at or after closing were Plaintiffs provided a completed, dated or signed notice of their right to cancel the transaction.

60. With respect to the Barlow loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week" "notice" is confusing, has the effect of obscuring the borrower's actual statutory rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned and undated.

61. As a result of AMC's failure to provide the notices and disclosures required by TILA, Plaintiffs Melvin and Gloria Barlow retained their right to cancel the transaction.

62. By letter dated July 17, 2007, Plaintiffs, through their attorney, notified AMC of their election to rescind the loan.

63. Despite having received notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel the transaction, Defendant has failed to take any steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiffs' loan. The failure to take such steps is a violation of TILA Section 1635(b) and contrary to that provision's clear edict stating that said security interest is void upon delivery of the notice of the election to cancel.

64. AMC, prior to the delivery of the notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel, retained a security interest in real estate which is used by Plaintiffs as their principal dwelling.

COUNT V
TILA Violations - Barlow

65. Plaintiffs reallege all the preceding allegations referenced as if set out here in full.

66. Plaintiffs have properly and effectively cancelled and rescinded the loan in accordance with the rights and procedure set out in 15 U.S.C. § 1635.

67. Defendant has violated TILA, with respect to the Barlow Loan, in at least the following ways:

(A) By failing to take actions after rescission as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including the steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest and returning all money paid by Plaintiffs in connection with the loan; and

(B) By failing to give proper notice of Plaintiffs' right to cancel the transaction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Melvin and Gloria Barlow respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against AMC and in their favor, and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), award the following relief:

- A) Statutory damages as provided in 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a);
- B) Actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- C) Rescission of the Barlow Loan, including a declaration that Plaintiffs are not liable for any finance charges or other charges imposed;
- D) A declaration that the security interest in Plaintiffs' property created under the mortgage transaction is void, and an order requiring AMC to release such security interest;
- E) Return of any money or property given by the Plaintiffs to anyone, including the Defendants, in connection with the transaction;
- F) A declaration that Plaintiffs have no duty to tender the loan proceeds to AMC, but in the alternative, if tender is required, a determination of the amount of tender obligation in light of all of the Plaintiffs' claims, and an order requiring the AMC to

- accept tender on reasonable terms and over a reasonable period of time;
- G) An award of reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
 - H) Such other relief at law or equity as this Court may deem just and proper.

The Moseley Loan

68. Plaintiffs Johnnie and Wanda Moseley are married and, at all material times, resided at 25 Pirate Drive in Fairhope, Alabama.

69. On or about February 3, 2005, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley obtained a residential real estate mortgage loan with AMC. The total amount of the loan was \$78,000 and was secured by a mortgage security interest in Plaintiffs' home. (This loan is hereinafter referred to as the "Moseley Loan").

70. AMC failed to provide the required notices of the Plaintiffs' right to cancel the Moseley loan. The form notices that were supplied to Plaintiffs were blank, unsigned and not dated. At no point at or after closing were Plaintiffs provided a completed, dated or signed notice of their right to cancel the transaction.

71. With respect to the Moseley loan, AMC included in its closing papers a document purporting to grant a "One-Week Cancellation Period." That "notice" is inherently inconsistent with the required notice and with the statutory cancellation period provided by TILA. The "One-Week" "notice" is confusing, has the effect of obscuring the borrower's actual statutory rights and violates the requirements of TILA. That notice was also delivered unsigned and undated.

72. As a result of AMC's failure to provide the notices and disclosures required by TILA, Plaintiffs Johnnie and Wanda Moseley retained their right to cancel the transaction.

73. By letter dated May 16, 2007, Plaintiffs, through their attorney, notified AMC of their election to rescind the loan.

74. Despite having received notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel the transaction, Defendant has failed to take any steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest created in connection with Plaintiffs' loan. The failure to take such steps is a

violation of TILA Section 1635(b) and contrary to that provision's clear edict stating that said security interest is void upon delivery of the notice of the election to cancel.

75. AMC, prior to the delivery of the notice of Plaintiffs' election to cancel, retained a security interest in real estate which is used by Plaintiffs as their principal dwelling.

COUNT VI
TILA Violations - Moseley

76. Plaintiffs reallege all the preceding allegations referenced as if set out here in full.

77. Plaintiffs have properly and effectively cancelled and rescinded the loan in accordance with the rights and procedure set out in 15 U.S.C. § 1635.

78. Defendant has violated TILA, with respect to the Moseley Loan, in at least the following ways:

- (A) By failing to take actions after rescission as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1635(b), including the steps necessary or appropriate to reflect the termination of the security interest and returning all money paid by Plaintiffs in connection with the loan; and
- (B) By failing to give proper notice of Plaintiffs' right to cancel the transaction.

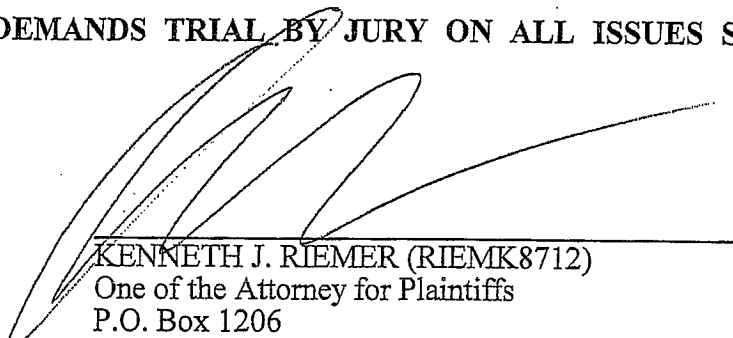
WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Johnnie and Wanda Moseley respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against AMC and in their favor, and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a), award the following relief:

- A) Statutory damages as provided in 15 U.S.C. § 1640(a);
- B) Actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- C) Rescission of the Moseley Loan, including a declaration that Plaintiffs are not liable for any finance charges or other charges imposed;
- D) A declaration that the security interest in Plaintiffs' property created under the mortgage transaction is void, and an order requiring AMC to release such security interest;
- E) Return of any money or property given by the Plaintiffs to anyone, including the

Defendants, in connection with the transaction;

- F) A declaration that Plaintiffs have no duty to tender the loan proceeds to AMC, but in the alternative, if tender is required, a determination of the amount of tender obligation in light of all of the Plaintiffs' claims, and an order requiring the AMC to accept tender on reasonable terms and over a reasonable period of time;
- G) An award of reasonable attorney fees and costs; and
- H) Such other relief at law or equity as this Court may deem just and proper.

EACH OF THE PLAINTIFFS DEMANDS TRIAL BY JURY ON ALL ISSUES SO TRIABLE.



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DEFENDANT AMC TO BE SERVED BY CERTIFIED MAIL AS FOLLOWS:

Ameriquest Mortgage Company
c/o National Registered Agents, Inc.
150 South Perry Street
Montgomery, AL 36104